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PERMANENT ASPECT OF JAPAN'S POLICY STRESSED BY IGUCHI

Says Principle of Harmony Is Fundamental Force of Our Efforts for Victory

The appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu to continue in office as Foreign Minister and his concurrent assumption of the office of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs signifies the intention of the new Cabinet to reinforce the unity and collaboration with all allied and friendly Powers and thus prosecute the war to victory, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement issued on Monday at his foreign press conference. "It signifies at the same time," said Mr. Iguchi, "the important position held by Mr. Shigemitsu in the Government and the determination to realize Japan's Greater East Asia policy of which he is the main spirit."

Mr. Iguchi also pointed out that Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso had emphasized the importance of Taiwa, or Great Harmony, and said that the spirit of harmony "is the fountainhead and motive force of the Japanese national polity." That spirit, the Spokesman stressed, underlies the foundation of Japan's world policy and is concretely expressed in the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. "It is the immutable principle of Japanese statecraft both internally and externally," Mr. Iguchi stated, adding that such being the case, the change in Cabinet effected no alteration in the fundamentals of Japanese policy.

Statement Follows

Mr. Iguchi's statement on the new Cabinet follows:

"In conformity with the present war situation the new Cabinet was organized smoothly and speedily and is already at work with the full support of the nation. In commenting upon the new Cabinet, I wish to point out that Prime Minister Koiso has emphasized the importance of Taiwa or Great Harmony in his statement issued immediately upon his assumption of office. The spirit of harmony is fundamental in Japanese life and history. It is the fountainhead and motive force of the Japanese national polity. With the Imperial Family at the head and all of the people as the Sovereign's children, this spirit has served to bind the entire nation as a great family and to propel the progress of our country.

"The spirit of harmony underlies the foundation of Japan's world policy, which seeks to realize harmonious relations among all the peoples of the world by enabling each of them to secure its true and proper place and to cooperate in a spirit of mutual help to promote the progress and prosperity of mankind. It is concretely expressed in the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. It is the immutable principle of Japanese statecraft both internally and externally. Such being the case, the change in Cabinet at this time effects no alteration in the fundamentals of Japanese policy. The principle of harmony is emphasized by the new Prime Minister because it is the fundamental motive force of Japan in carrying our country on to final victory.

"It is emphasized because it is the fundamental motive force also of our foreign policy which undergoes no change as concretely attested to by the appointment of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu to continue in office. Mr. Shigemitsu's assumption concurrently of the office of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs signifies the intention of the new Cabinet to reinforce, in conformity with this decisive stage of the war, the unity and collaboration of all allied and friendly Powers and thus prosecute the war to victory. It signifies at the same time the important position held by Mr. Shigemitsu in the Government and the determination to realize Japan's Greater East Asia policy of which he is the main spirit.

Policy Is Strengthened

"This permanent aspect of Japanese policy is our strength. It indicates the consistency of our war aims and our attitude toward all friendly Powers. The change of Cabinet at this time means the further strengthening of that policy and it is toward the full consummation of that policy that the entire nation in complete support of the new Cabinet has begun to march with renewed vigor in their determination and with complete confidence."

Meanwhile, in the course of the press conference, Mr. Iguchi drew attention to the significance of the appointment of Taketora Ogata as State Minister and concurrently President of the Board of Information, and declared that the President of the Board of Information could now attend the Cabinet meetings as a member of the Cabinet and not merely as an observer. The significance of this was at once apparent.

Touching on the enemy propaganda concerning the retirement of General Hideki Tojo from active service, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that the enemy radio was on the wrong track. The Spokesman explained that when a general or admiral became a prime minister he had to resign from active service, there being such a regulation. But when General Tojo became Prime Minister he also became War Minister and as there was another regulation requiring the War and Navy Ministers to be on the active list he was retained especially on the active list by Imperial order. Mr. Iguchi reminded the correspondents that when Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai became Prime Minister some years ago he also went on the reserve list.

Mr. Iguchi, who had been away for some two months for the treatment of an eye ailment, looked well and completely recovered.

Communist Group Organized in Italy Denounced by Pope

Domei

VATICAN CITY, July 23.—For the first time since the occupation of Rome by the anti-Axis troops Pope Pius XII on Sunday publicly denounced Communism in Italy. The Pope especially condemned the Communist group that has gathered around the new Communist weekly, Voice of the Laborer. He stated: "We must complain that some of our sons, although calling themselves Catholics, are following the theories which have been formally condemned."

REICH UNITS READY TO STOP NEW PUSH

Invasion Armies Preparing for Activities When Weather Conditions Improve

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—General Dempsey's troops, east of the Orne, still have not launched their new offensive although the deployment of fresh troops have apparently been finished and his formations have now regained the strength they had before the disastrous offensive, last Tuesday.

The delay was due apparently to the extraordinarily bad weather prevailing in the eastern sector of the invasion area and, therefore, must be expected as soon as the weather improves.

Fighting during the past 24 hours, therefore, was only of local significance and both sides confined their activities to scouting thrusts which indicated, however, where the centers of fighting will be located as soon as the Dempsey forces open their attack.

The British tried hard to gain ground south of Maltot and, particularly, to occupy St. Andre, but in both instances, German troops in advanced positions held off the attacks and succeeded in straightening their frontline which now runs south of St. Andre to the northern outskirts of St. Martin and northward to Hill 72 which continues to remain in German hands.

Considerable British artillery fire was directed also against Troarn and the German lines to the east and west of the town.

First objective of the new British offensive apparently will be the occupation of Troarn and as large a territory as possible southwest of Caen.

The Germans, on the other hand, are likewise bringing up reinforcements and improving their defense lines. During the course of these measures, German troops withdrew from St. Andre and occupied new positions just south of Maltot.

As in the eastern sector of the invasion front, the Americans in the western sector largely confined their activity to local thrusts and no major fighting was reported, during the past 24 hours.

GENERAL ABE NAMED CHOSEN'S GOVERNOR; ENDO PICKED AS AIDE

Investiture Ceremony Held in Imperial Palace Monday Morning, Says Announcement

[Photo on Page 2]

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and formerly Prime Minister, has been appointed Governor-General of Chosen in succession to General Kuniaki Koiso who has just taken up the reins of government jointly with Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.

The investiture ceremony took place at 11:30 a.m., Monday, at the Imperial Palace. Ryusaku Endo, a member of the House of Peers and President of the Tokyo Shimbun Publishing Company, was also invested at the Palace, Monday, as Vice-Governor-General of Chosen.

The Board of Information issued the following communique on the appointments:

"At 11:30 a.m. today Imperial investitures were performed at the Palace and the following orders were issued:

"General Nobuyuki Abe, appointed Governor-General of Chosen;

"Ryusaku Endo, appointed Vice-Governor-General of Chosen and

"TaReo Tanaka, Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, relieved of his post at his own request."

General Abe, who hails from the city of Kanazawa, is 69 years old. Leaving the Fourth Higher School before graduation, he entered the artillery course at the Military Academy. Among his classmates were General Shigeru Honjo, General Sadao Araki, General Iwane Matsui and General Jinzaburo Mazaki. Since his graduation from the Army Staff College, he has chiefly filled administrative posts in the Army. In 1929, he was appointed Vice-Minister of War under General Kazushige Ugaki in the Hamaguchi Cabinet. It is a well-known fact that when the War Minister was ill, he served as Acting Minister of War, which was rather an unusual arrangement. After that, he served as commander of the Fourth Division and then commander of the Taiwan Army. On being promoted a general, he was placed on the Supreme War Council. Following the February 26 Incident, he held himself responsible with other members of the Supreme War Council and was placed on the reserve list. In June, 1939, he became chairman of the board of directors of the Toa Dobun Kai and in August of the same year he organized a Cabinet in succession to Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma.

In April, 1940 he was dispatched to China as Ambassador and discharged the great mission of concluding the historic Sino-Japanese Treaty. Since his return he has wielded much influence in the political world as an elder of the Army and as a statesman close to the Throne.

In May, 1942, on being made an Imperially-nominated member of the House of Peers, he was recommended to the post of President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Cooperating with the Government in this capacity, he contributed much to the establishment of a state of totalitarian unity. In the formation of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet, he mobilized the Association to support the work and exercised his good offices in having its members join the Cabinet.

Ryusaku Endo, the new Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, was active as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet when General Abe organized his ministry in August, 1939, in the renovation of various systems principally for dealing with the China Affair. He has been associated with General Abe for 20 years. He was educated at Tokyo Imperial University in 1910, after which he entered the Chosen Government-General where he served as chief of the secretarial section of the Secretariat, head of the internal affairs department of Chiba Prefecture, Governor of Aomori and then of Miye. In 1928 he retired from his official career to become a member of the House of Representatives. Under the Inukai Cabinet, however, he resumed his official career and after filling the governorships of Kanagawa and Aichi, he was appointed Director-General of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo in 1933 and contributed much toward the establishment of Manchoukuo's autonomy. In 1936 he was made a member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination and in November, 1943, he took the post of President of the Tokyo Shimbun Publishing Company. He is 58 years old.

As Mr. Tanaka, the former Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, is arriving in Tokyo from Keijo by air on July 26, he and Mr. Endo will transact the transfer of official duties in Tokyo and the latter will leave his post on July 28. Governor-General Abe is expected to leave Tokyo for his post on August 4 or 5.

Tremendous Effect of Flying Bombs On London Described by U.S. Reporter

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 23.—How tremendously the flying bombs are affecting London and Londoners is clearly revealed in a dispatch Geofferey Parsons, Chief of the London office of the New York Herald Tribune, sent to his paper recently. The dispatch describes the situation as follows, according to a New York report:

"I admit frankly that I feel a tightening knot in my stomach everytime I hear one of those things (flying bombs). I put my head under my pillow with a slight sense of lack of dignity every time I hear a flying bomb going overhead. It sounds silly, but a lot of people saved their eyes and ears by the same precaution.

"Yesterday, I was in a room in a stout building with several British and American officers. A flying bomb roared overhead. The man that ducked under his desk was a colonel who returned from France that morning. I stood in the center of the room, unhappy but not having the courage to discard my dignity enough to take the fundamental military precaution against the flying glass that every man in uniform has sense enough to. They were all flat on the floor. The question of dignity in the face of the flying bomb is being rapidly adjusted.

"Old-timers who survived blitzes have no compunction about taking care of themselves. There is the case of Sir Kenneth Clark, Director of the National Gallery. He was waiting in a bus queue the other day. Men and women in the queue heard one of the flying bombs heading their way. With the customary 'sang-froid', everybody in the queue kept his ground, but not Sir Kenneth. He made rather a difficult decision to run. He ran across the street and flung himself on the ground in front of the doorway. There was the usual loud bark which we are all getting used to and then he looked up. The bus queue had been levelled. There was no survivor.

"Five people whom I know have been killed during the past three weeks.

"I have lived in London for two and two-thirds years. Until the latest pilotless plane attack on London, I have never had a feeling of living anywhere near war and had felt rather cheated by colleagues who had been able to get to the fronts. I cannot say I feel the same way now.

"The flying bomb has had a great effect on Anglo-American relations. The United States army ambulances mingle with the British ambulances at the scene of every 'incident.' Once there was a flying bomb that landed near an American Army Guard House where drunks and other bad boys of the American army were caged. They were all let out and immediately started digging with heavy and light rescue crews of the British Civil Defense Units for street survivors. Their work, so earnest and determined, was appreciated to the extent difficult to express. And, for the first time, the American troops stationed in the London area are able to comprehend, in a way they never could before, what the people of London went through during blitzes of 1940 and 1941."

FIERCE FIGHT RAGES IN LEMBERG AREA

Soviet Tank Formations Reach City's Suburbs; Germans Resist Strong Attacks

[Map on Page 2]

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—Fighting raging in the southern sector of the Eastern Front developed into a very extensive battle yesterday in the course of which the Soviets after extremely heavy losses succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Lemberg with tanks coming from the east and southeast.

Northwest of this sector, the Soviet spearheads reached the San sector at Jaroslav and farther to the north to Lublin, west of the upper Bug. Strong German detachments are everywhere engaged in embittered fighting with the Soviet columns and at present some fronts are interlocked.

In the central sector, the German defenders bitterly repelled all Soviet attacks between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno and local dents were either ironed out or sealed off. Northwest of Grodno, the Soviet troops after having suffered severe losses were compelled to withdraw to the east.

The Soviets after gaining some ground northeast of Kaunas are encountering vicious German resistance while embittered struggle between Dvinsk and the southern shore of Lake Peipus continued the whole day with undiminished violence. The Red Army partly reinforced with fresh tank formations from the Karelian Front incessantly attacked the German lines on the wide front, but most of their attacks collapsed in German fire. The furious attempt made by the Soviets to force a break-through at any price thereby ended in failure.

Evacuate Pskov, Ostrov

Meanwhile, German quarters announced that the towns of Pskov and Ostrov, strong points covering the approaches to Estonia and northern Latvia were evacuated after all military installations were completely destroyed.

The vital Soviet rail junction of Molodechno was again raided by German night planes last night. German heavy bomber formations attacked in several waves and dropped huge loads of explosive and incendiary bombs which scored hits on several fuel and munition dumps and the entire station area was made a huge sea of flames.

During the same night, German bombers and night battle planes attacked the Wapnyarka Railway Station in the central sector and four stations on the Novosokolniki-Grodno-Soltsi railway line.

AXIS AIRMEN DOWN 28 ENEMY RAIDERS

Americans Suffer Loss When Attacked Over Danube in Raiding Ploesti Area

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—German and Rumanian fighters together with the anti-aircraft defense shot down 28 enemy aircraft during the fierce aerial combats which developed over the Danube area during noon hours yesterday when an American bomber formation escorted by long-range fighters penetrated the Rumanian area from Italy and attacked targets in the Ploesti sector.

Before and after the bombing raid, American fighters made low-level attacks against various places in Rumania. On crossing the Eastern Front, it was intercepted by German and Rumanian fighters which downed 10 planes.

During the night, however, Anglo-American air activity over northern France was extraordinarily slight.

On the other hand, German heavy bombers swept over Seine Bay and raided Anglo-American shipping at various points and violent detonations and huge black clouds of smoke were observed. Other fast German bombers attacked vital scattered targets northeast of Caen and west of the Orne estuary with telling success.

Enemy Regroups Forces

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—No changes of importance occurred on the Italian Front yesterday as the Anglo-American formations after having been regrouped and partly reinforced owing to the heavy losses suffered during the past few days confined most of their activity in the sector south of Firenze.

Numerous divisions of the British 8th Army were deployed on both sides of the road leading from Poggibonsi and Montevarchi to Firenze.

The next big attack of the enemy will doubtless be concentrated against the German positions at Casina where the German rearguards have withdrawn farther along the road to Pisa.

Meanwhile, enemy tank attack in the Arno sector was repulsed. German howitzers are at present heavily shelling the harbor of Ancona.

JAPANESE ADVANCE FROM LEIYANG SEEN IN FOE COMMUNIQUE

Southward Drive Continues; Fierce Fighting Going on in Hengyang District

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—Fighting at Hengyang is still continuing, Chungking military authorities declared Saturday in their communique on the war situation in Hunan and Kwangtung provinces, according to a Chungking dispatch. The communique follows:

"The battle at Hengyang is raging ceaselessly. Judging from the fact that the Japanese have sent more troops to the war zone, it can be assumed that they are grimly determined to reduce the walled town.

"On the other hand, the Japanese troops at Liling that planned to occupy Siangtung on the Hunan-Kwangtung border again commenced their eastward advance.

"Chungking troops attempted to stem the Japanese advancing south of the walled town of Leiyang and furious fighting is still developing at Yuhsien and Chaling.

"Although fighting on the Kwangtung front is continuing, no new developments have so far taken place."

RIFT AMONG DEMOCRATS BARED AT CHICAGO MEET

Anti-New Dealers May Quit Party in Event Roosevelt Defeated in Election

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 23.—The fact that 90 votes were cast against President Roosevelt at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago deserves the greatest attention, said the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

He said that the Chicago convention revealed the existence of a strong opposition group within the Democratic Party and that should Roosevelt be defeated in the coming presidential election, it is most probable that the Anti-New Dealers in the Democratic Party will secede from the Party. Such a split in the Party before the presidential election is, however, rather unlikely.

Existing divergencies of opinion between the New Dealers and Anti-New Dealers in the Democratic camp might, however, seriously handicap the Democrats in the presidential campaign, the correspondent pointed out, adding that the Democrats must present a united front. Disunity in the camp might seriously handicap Roosevelt's chances of reelection for his fourth term.

MORGENTHAU IS REFUTED

Australia Not Committing Self to Results of Money U.S. Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 24.—Australia has ordered its delegate to the recently-concluded monetary conference in the United States to sign the report but not the final act of the conference including plans for both the international reconstruction and the international bank, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Refuting the announcement by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, at the final conference banquet, that the chief Australian delegate had received a cable authorizing him to sign the final act, the Canberra spokesman said that this was not correct. The Prime Minister and other ministers, he stated, had made it clear that the Australian Government could not be committed in any way at the conference, which was a meeting of experts.

The delegate, therefore, was only authorized to sign the report of the conference which was to be submitted to the governments concerned.

Enemy Ship Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—Torpedo planes of the Fascist air force yesterday carried out another successful raid on enemy transports in the eastern Mediterranean sinking an enemy 4,000-ton steamer in the waters between Greece and northern Africa and scoring hits on several other vessels which may be assumed as sunk.

2 B-34's Are Smashed, 1 Routed in Attempt To Attack N. Chishima

By K. HASE
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHEASTERN FRONT, July 24.—The united action of Japanese Air and Land Forces sent one enemy B-34 plunging into the ocean, set one ablaze and routed the third of the three B-34's that came attacking North Chishima at dawn yesterday. Enemy planes had been making their appearances persistently in the northern skies. No loss was suffered by the Japanese.

IL DUCE STRESSES VICTORY FOR AXIS

Italian Papers Predict Rejuvenation of Fascism Following Talks With Hitler

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—Solid conviction of victory was expressed by Premier Benito Mussolini in his telegram to Chancellor Adolf Hitler after his return from Fuehrer's headquarters where important German-Italian discussions were held.

The Duce's telegram said, "On my return to Italy at the time when Providence wished to preserve you for the love of the German people for a better future, I should like to assure you, Fuehrer, that I have gained the most solid conviction from the faith of the soldiers of the Italian Social Republic who are being trained in Germany and from the unconquerable fortitude of your troops that National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy will gain victory over the anti-Axis Powers. Accept, Fuehrer, expression of my unchanging comradely friendship."

Close Amity Stressed

Domei

MILAN, July 23.—The Duce's visit to Germany and the importance of the discussion which he had with the Fuehrer which resulted in the settlement of the problem of Italian soldiers interned in Germany after the September treason, was reported in large banner headlines in north Italian Sunday papers.

The Republica Fascista stated that the meeting between the Duce and the Fuehrer had again furnished proof of the close comradeship existing between the two nations. It stressed that the meeting had created the prerequisites for the Italian people's return to the road of honor.

The sad period in which Italy had to be kept from the fighting fronts as a result of the Badoglio treason has now been ended by this meeting, the paper emphasized, adding that Italy now has to sacrifice the blood of its sons in order to regain the right to look other peoples in the face.

REICH NAVY LAUDS HENKE

Late U-Boat Commander Sank 26 Enemy Ships

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—Highly praising the late Captain Werner Henke, Commander of a U-boat, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, issued the following order of the day:

"Captain Werner Henke, bearer of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves, has died in an attempt to escape from imprisonment. In him we have lost one of our best U-boat Commanders. He combined reckless daring with outstanding tactical capabilities. He gave an excellent account of himself in the attacks against enemy convoys, single vessels and warships. He sank 26 ships totaling 166,000 gross register tons, one cruiser and one destroyer. In deep sorrow we lower our flags. This man was hard as steel, a gallant fighter and a good comrade. The fight against the enemy for which he died, is being continued."

Aussie Bank-Notes Worn Out

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 24.—Australian bank-notes have lost their crisp crackle but nothing can be done about it because of the paper shortage, according to a Melbourne dispatch. Before the war, they were withdrawn by the banks and replaced by the Treasury with new ones, says the report but, because of the paper lack, the present notes, now damp and warm, must continue to serve as long as they are in reasonable shape. A Sydney bank manager blamed the badly-worn out condition on rough usage by the servicemen.

JAPANESE DRIVE OFF FOE LANDING FORCES FROM TINIAN ISLAND

Furious Gun-Fire From Forts Smash Enemy Plan—3 Warships Set Ablaze

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 24.—In the face of furious bombardments by the Japanese Forces, the anti-Axis units were forced to abandon their landing plans on Tinian Island. Since the enemy landing on Omiyajima Island on July 21, severe fighting has been developing in the area.

On the morning of July 24, a powerful enemy force, accompanied by a convoy, appeared in the waters southwest of Tinian Island with the plan of making a landing on the island with several tens of landing barges.

Countering this enemy action, the Japanese Forces there, immediately opened up furious bombardments from all the forts near the landing point and damaged and set ablaze one battleship and two destroyers. The enemy, frightened by this accurate and intense Japanese fire, finally abandoned its plan of landing on Tinian Island.

Omiyajima Landing Described

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 24.—Following the attack on Saipan Island, the anti-Axis offensives against the Mariana Group in the mid-Pacific has been speedily pushed in concert with heavy bombardments and bombing attacks directed daily on Tinian, Rota and Omiyajima islands.

Finally, on July 21, the enemy launched its attack on Omiyajima Island, or Guam, which was formerly an American stronghold.

Protected by powerful surface-craft, several tens of enemy transports, divided into two groups, began landing activities. At 7:30 a.m., 120 landing barges penetrated the Akashi Bay sector while at 8 a.m., 30 other vessels approached the Showa Bay sector.

Details of the enemy strength have not been ascertained but those confirmed by evening of the same day were 150 amphibian tanks and one and a half divisions of enemy troops that attempted to land at Akashi Bay while more than half a division with 50 tanks approached Showa Bay, aggregating over two divisions and 200 tanks in all.

Without loss of time, the Japanese Forces stationed along the coast contacted the enemy landing troops on the shore and gallantly engaged in counter-attacking battle.

30 Tanks Demolished

At the Showa Bay landing point, the Japanese demolished and set ablaze a total of 30 enemy tanks out of the 50 that dashed for shore. In addition, Japanese Units sank or damaged numerous enemy barges that were fully laden with troops, in the ensuing fierce combat, thus turning the invader ranks into confusion.

However, the enemy, despite their reverses, kept on sending reinforcements one after the other. Moreover, due to the heavy shelling and bombing attacks, the Japanese were unable to prevent their landing. With night, the Japanese Units launched a daring, death-defying attack on the landing point. Although they inflicted tremendous damage on the enemy, they were unable to drive the invaders back into the sea. Thus, the enemy eventually managed to establish bridgeheads in the two sectors.

Since the approach of the enemy fleet, on the evening of July 17, the bombardments by warships and air bombings by the anti-Axis forces have been furious beyond description. Regarding the landing operation, the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific fleet announced that the bombardments and bombings carried out against the Japanese positions, prior to the landing operations, on Omiyajima have been the heaviest since the outbreak of the battle in the Pacific. On the other hand, the resistance of the Japanese has gained added fury with the passing of time. An enemy war correspondent reported that more than 10,000-tons of bombs were dropped, up to the time of the landing.

Amid the furious bombardments and bombings, the officers and men of the Japanese Forces on the spot are constantly engaging in valiant action. Carrying out terrific attacks at evening, night and daybreak, and by utilizing their strongly established positions, they are continually wreaking heavy damage upon the foe.

S. AMERICAN TRADE WITH U.S. ANALYZED

Latin American Countries Forced to Buy From Yanks Due to War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 23.—The United States Commerce Department reveals that the total value of imports into the United States from Latin America in 1943 was $1,200,000,000, the movement during the second and third quarters of last year having exceeded that of any identical period since 1920 due to the easier shipping situation as well as to the greater attention paid by the United States Government to the production program of exporting countries, according to a recent issue of the Financial Times.

The periodical reports:

Despite the virtual loss of European markets, Latin American countries are stated to have exported in 1942 and 1943 goods in value exceeding that for any year since 1937 and exceeding in many cases the value even of their exports in 1929. Increased imports from Latin America of coffee, cocoa, sugar, bananas, vegetable oils, metals and other raw materials entered the United States in 1943.

The total value of United States exports to Latin Amtrica in 1943 amounted to $800,000,000 as against $718,000,000 in 1942 so that Latin America's favorable balance of trade against the United States in 1943 alone was $500,000,000. Favorable balances of some of the principal Latin American countries resulting from their trade with the United States for 1943 were as follows, in U.S. dollars: Cuba $156,900,000; Argentina $100,000,000; Chile $102,500,000; Brazil $72,100,000, Uruguay $34,200,000.

The United States Commerce Department further reveals that the total of gold and foreign currency balances—mainly dollars—in the United States belonging to Latin American countries at the end of 1943 exceeded $2,000,000,000 while another important source places this figure at about $2,400,000,000 of which $1,000,000,000 represented the increased record for 1943.

According to press reports, the United States National Council of Foreign Trade anticipates, in consequence of improved shipping facilities and the larger volume of merchandise available for export, that Latin American importers will increase their purchases in the United States, and during the remainder of the war gradual reduction will take place in the accumulated dollar balances of the Latin American countries. Already advices from the United States indicate that a larger range and quantity of North American goods will soon be available for Latin American markets.

It is also expected that until such time as European countries recover from the war, Latin American republics will be obliged to purchase from the United States those articles which they formerly imported from Europe and that in consequence their accumulated dollar balances may be liquidated within the first year after the end of the war.

TWO BURMESE POLICEMEN DOWN FOE FIGHTER PLANE

British Airplane Crashes Into a Tree After Being Hit By Rifle Bullets

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 21.—A letter of commendation has been granted by the commander and district police chief of Central Burma to Ng Aung Than and Mg Thein Peof, of the Burmese police force whose superb marksmanship proved fatal for a British fighter plane which crashed into a tree.

The story of the intrepid action of these two Burmese constables goes back to a day in the early part of April when they were on patrol duty in a village near the town of Fyu.

The lone British fighter swooped low with the intention of disturbing farmers working in the fields as well as travelers. The two policemen instantly fired their rifles at the plane which swerved a little and after losing balance finally crashed into a nearby tree.

Churchill Back From France

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 23.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill accompanied by Major-General Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister, and other members of his personal staff returned from a three-day tour of Normandy, it was announced tonight, according to a London dispatch. During the visit, Churchill had several conferences with General Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander of the Invasion Forces, the report added.

Press Comments

Monday, July 24

DECISIVE WAR AND ADJUSTMENT OF COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION

ASAHI—The enemy's movements in the waters of the central Pacific have, since the termination of the Saipan fighting, been showing a continual intensity. It is reported that a large task force is still navigating in the Marianas area, and at the same time the enemy has been carrying out incessant and fierce bombings by air and bombardments from warships against our important defense lines there, especially against Omiyajima. And on the very day when the new Cabinet of Collaboration was established, that is on July 22, the Imperial Headquarters announced that the enemy has started landing operations on Omiyajima.

According to Admiral Chester Nimitz, the enemy's strategic plan regarding the invasion of the central Pacific is, in parallel with his operations in the southwestern Pacific, to gradually push forward his advance bases, drive westward to eventually strike at the Philippines, from there reach the coast of South China and, by forming a lengthy blockade line that would cut through the waters of Greater East Asia, separate Japan Proper from the material zone of the South. Then, concentrating the bulk of his naval strength, he will challenge our Combined Fleet to a last decisive battle in an attempt to decide the issue of the war at one stroke.

The enemy's strategical plan, although a forceful and positive one, causes us no fear; rather, we should be pleased. If the enemy's fighting will were low and passive, it would be difficult for us to strike the right time to annihilate him, since in such a case the blow dealt the enemy could not be a fatal one. However, now that the enemy is showing positive action, a decisive battle will probably develop to make the fighting a decisive one. We are about to enter into the most important phase of our fighting.

With the formation of the Cabinet of Cooperation, our decisive wartime structure has been further strengthened. Indeed, it is the intimate adjustment of the military command and the national administration which forms the core of the war conduct. That the basis of the new Cabinet's conduct of national politics will be laid on an organic synthesis of the two can be clearly grasped from Prime Minister Koiso's words in his first statement following the organization of his Cabinet: "At a time of fierce warfare, the entire administration of the nation must conform to the requirements of the Supreme Command." Or, again from the clarification of his aspirations in the following. "To carry out the national administration, the trend of the supreme command must be distinct. That is to say, it must be clearly understood where its center of gravity lies. For this purpose, the liaison council of the Government and the Supreme Command enforced hitherto must be made stronger and more realistic." The solid political power which the people hope from the new Cabinet will be established in accordance with the Government's smooth transforming of this great objective into reality.

The people's fighting will has been steadily rising with the increasing pressure of the enemy's inordinate offensive and has now reached its highest pitch with the fall of Saipan. The Government must well and strongly hold this burning fighting will of the people, assigning the decisive battle tasks and boldly push ahead in leading the war toward victory. The entire people are waiting for the signal to advance, with a hardened determination for a decisive battle.

NEGATIVE ANTI-AXIS GAINS IN EUROPE ARE STRESSED

Spanish Scribe States British Drive to Reach Area South Of Caen Is a Failure

Domei

MADRID, July 23.—Belittling the total efforts of the Anglo-Americans in their invasion enterprise, Manuel Aznar, Spanish military critic, in the paper Arriba stated that the military action described by the British as a large-scale and decisive offensive has led to nothing else than insignificant local successes.

He pointed out that General Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces had tried to break through the German lines in order to reach the prized region south of Caen where decisive battles may be fought, but although his enterprise was accompanied by gigantic means his successes have been negative so far.

The Spanish critic stressed the fact that the present fighting is still taking place only within the range of naval guns.

What the British had hoped for, he stated, was to arouse the decisive resistance of the German forces by the huge display of armament, but days passed and although the impact of the battle increased no definite change was achieved.

YANK PROPAGANDA ON B-29'S BLASTED

Kyushu Raids Fail to Gain Desired Results Militarily or Politically

By K. EBUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL FRONT, July 20.—Regarding the air raids on Kyushu made by B-29 bombers, American propaganda machinery disseminated grossly exaggerated reports to the effect that the attacks were the longest bombing flights ever made by any air force in the world. However, in reality, do the B-29's really have the capacity which the Americans claim they have, or did the two attacks made by the B-29's on Kyushu accomplish any of the results which the enemy expected? Our answer is "No."

It was in May that we heard that B-29's had appeared in China. At that time we found ourselves wondering when the enemy would try to attack Japan Proper with these large bombers. It was not long before the enemy was audacious enough to send the B-29's on a raid.

The enemy wanted to achieve two objects in the attack; firstly, he wanted to destroy the productive resources in Japan and secondly, to promote closer cooperation between the United States and the Chungking regime. Therefore, it can be seen that the attack was made in an attempt to realize military and political aims.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Hunan campaign got underway in the latter part of May. Our Units advanced to and captured Changsha. Then they continued their advance and soon Hengyang was a beleaguered city. As a result, the Chungking regime found itself in an extremely difficult position.

Forced to Act

On top of this, the China-based American air force, the powerful instrument for the maintenance of unity between the United States and Chungking, was being menaced by our Wild Eagles. Hard blows were being inflicted by the Japanese fliers upon the bases and planes of the American air force with the result that the enemy was forced to do something which would improve his position in China. Therefore, the enemy planned to raid Japan Proper.

The city of Chungking was in gala attire on the day the B-29's attacked Kyushu. The citizens ovated the crews of the planes as though they were national heroes and they accepted the exaggerated talk of the fliers and passed it on to others. But it was not long before the truth of the raid was universally known.

As the information spread throughout Chungking-controlled areas in China that half of the B-29's had been shot down, and that little damage if any had been caused by the American fliers, the people of the Chungking regime began to suspect the United States. Thus, the enemy's plan to influence Chungking politically through the raid on Japan Proper came to nought.

The fall of Hengyang airfield into the hands of the Japanese was a further blow to the prestige of the China-based American air force. The loss of this vital base also meant the loss of the military value of the airfields at Yushan, Kienow, Nanyung, and Suichwan, all situated east of Hengyang.

Consequently, the anti-American feeling of the people in Chungking-controlled areas in China grew intensely and the ability of the China-based American air force to operate in face of the Japanese was greatly doubted. Again, it was found necessary by the enemy to do something to gain his lost prestige. As a result, he planned his second raid on Kyushu which was made 20 days after the first attack. Chengtu, the so-called relay bomber base of the enemy is composed of a group of more than 10 airfields. In connection with the construction of this base, a U.P. correspondent reported:

"The United States Government printed notes to the value of 5,000,000,000 yuan for use as funds for the construction of the Chengte base. The printed notes weighed 90 tons and were transported by air to Chungking in five lots—1,000,000,000 yuan or 18 tons at a time. The construction work was conducted under the supervision of 26 American army engineers and several Chinese engineers who had been graduated from American universities. A total of 65,000 Chinese coolies were employed."

In this connection we must note with due consideration the stupendous amount of men and materials expended in the construction of the air base. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that in the vicinity of this base for B-29's the newly formed 320th fighter plane corps has commenced operations. The commander of this fighter plane corps is Brigadier-General A. H. Jorgson who had gained valuable experiences in the fighting on the Nettuno and Anzio fronts in Italy. The main task of this fighter plane corps, it is said, is to protect the B-29's.

B-29 Bomb

The downing of half of the B-29's that participated in the first raid on Kyushu and the loss of 100 men on board these planes have revealed to the world the strength of Japan's air raid defenses and the fact that the efficiency of the B-29's is far inferior to what was claimed by the Americans.

As the distance between northern Kyushu and Chengtu is 5,000 kilometers, no more than two tons of bombs can be carried by the B-29's. Flying at a speed of 400 kilometers per hour the B-29's take 12 hours and a half to reach northern Kyushu from Chengtu and during this long period they are constantly menaced by our Wild Eagles.

According to enemy announcements, B-29's loaded with eight tons of bombs are capable of cruising 1,600 kilometers and, when loaded with three tons of missiles, 4,800 kilometers is the maximum flying distance. From this it can be seen that with the lightest load of bombs the flying range of the bomber is 7,000 kilometers.

In spite of the failure of the two raids on Kyushu, the Americans will undoubtedly make further attempts to attack the same area. At the same time, he is planning to attack the central and northern sections of Japan from the central and northern Pacific respectively. Not only that, the enemy may attempt to air-raid the Southern Regions, particularly the areas rich in natural resources.

The Japanese, however, are more than fully prepared to blast completely all the enemy planes that attempt to carry out air raids on Japan Proper.

Interview With Press

Photo shows the newly-appointed Governor-General of Chosen, General Nobuyuki Abe (right), at his first interview with the press at the Tokyo Office of the Chosen Government-General at Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, on Monday. General Abe is seen with Ryusaku Endo, Vice-Governor-General.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 23

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire is continued on Greater London.

In the Normandy area, there was embittered fighting yesterday south of Caen for several villages which changed hands several times and finally remained in our possession. In the attacks southwest of Caen, the enemy achieved a local dent which was sealed off. The 21st Panzer Division commanded by Major-General Feuchtinger which since the beginning of the invasion has time and again distinguished itself, once more excelled in the fighting during the last few days.

In southeastern France, 268 terrorists were killed in districts heavily infested with bandits.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday made numerous attacks of local character only but was repulsed everywhere. In some sectors, fighting was still in progress yesterday evening.

At the Eastern Front, the defense battle continues to rage furiously. In the Lemberg area, the enemy spearheads reached the eastern outskirts of the city. Further to the northwest, Soviet motorized units are pushing forward toward the San and west of the upper Bug into the Lublin area. Our divisions are everywhere offering embittered resistance to the advancing enemy.

Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno, too, heavy fighting is in progress. Numerous Soviet attacks were repelled and the enemy who had broken into our lines was checked. Northwest of Grodno the Soviets were thrown back further toward the east in counter-attacks.

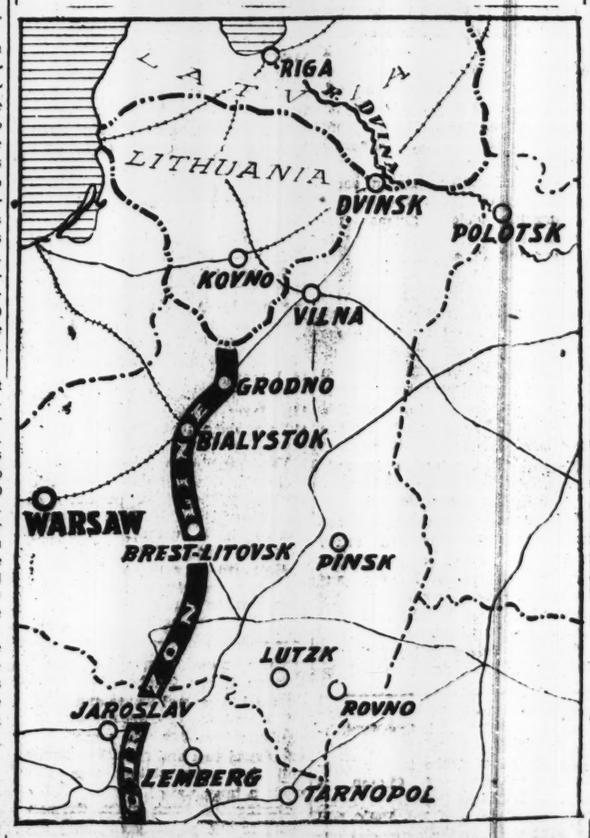
Northeast of Kaunas, our grenadiers checked repeated Soviet attacks. Between Dvinsk and Lake Pelpus, strong Soviet infantry and tank forces were repulsed in general and 50 Soviet tanks were destroyed. Heavy fighting is still continuing at two penetration points.

The ruins of Ostrov and Pleskau were evacuated after the destruction of all war important installations.

Our battleplane squadrons effectively participated in the ground fighting and inflicted on the enemy heavy casualties and severe losses in material, shooting down 39 enemy aircraft. Last night, our bomber formations attacked the railway station of Molodeczno causing conflagrations and explosion.

U.S. bomber formations bombed Ploesti and 28 enemy aircraft were destroyed by the German and Bulgarian A.A.-defense forces.

On the Eastern Front



The German forces are offering stubborn resistance against the Soviets on the Curzon line, particularly in the area around Lemberg, seen in the above map, on the outskirts of which fierce fighting is now raging.

REICH IS CONFIDENT OF GAINING VICTORY

Time Is on Germany's Side, Says Naumann; Blasts Enemy Propaganda

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—"Time is on Germany's side," declared Dr. Werner Naumann, State Secretary in the Reich Propaganda Ministry, in a speech delivered at Hamburg on Thursday, pointing to the fact that the fierceness of the enemy on slaught was especially due to his intention to conclude the war in Europe this year.

Each day lost by the enemy is a gain for Germany, emphasized Naumann. Germany is rapidly approaching the time when large scale changes in its armament industry can be launched, thanks to the latest scientific achievements and maximum ratio of production, continued Naumann.

Germany's forces will fight the last round of the present war with the best arms, a fact which cannot be denied in the face of the visible proof of the past few weeks. Germany has no need to be overwhelmed by the masses of the enemy's war material, since behind every German arm there stands a determined soldier guaranteeing its effectiveness. The fiercer the fighting becomes, the more efficient and effective will become the German fighters, declared Naumann.

"Our resistance will never weaken," he asserted. "Our invincible shock-troop fighters at sea, in the air, and on land, are advancing more and more to the foreground. Enemy propaganda can induce no one to be deceived. We know that our very existence is at stake. Therefore, the greatest sacrifices are justified in order to attain the greatest achievements!"

Describing the home and foreign political difficulties of the enemy, Dr. Naumann stated that deeply concerned British circles have lately raised the question of whether or not Europe would decay in nihilism. To this question, there are millions of Europeans today who can answer that nihilism will be established only in those areas which have been occupied by the Anglo-American and Soviet troops who have been destroying and devastating all the countries under their occupation, asserted Naumann.

"Nihilism has no platform in our ranks," declared Dr. Naumann. "We are fighting for our liberty for which no sacrifice will be in vain. Only that nation which is filled with the determination to fight for its very existence can carry on. Before a victory of arms, a victory of morale will be won!"

While Dr. Naumann was still in the midst of delivering his speech, news came concerning the miraculous preservation of the Fuehrer from the cowardly attempt on his life.

"This latest salvation of the Fuehrer," Dr. Naumann thereupon stressed, "is most symbolic of the fact that Divine Providence preserved the Fuehrer for the German nation in this hour of the hardest tests. We must consider this as a confirmation of the fate ensuring Germany's final victory. In gratitude, we must concentrate all our energy in loyal faith and firm belief in our final victory!"

MANCHOUKUO EXPECTING GOOD HARVEST THIS YEAR

Immigration of Japanese and Chosenese Farmers Nets Remarkable Results

Domei

HSINKING, July 21.—The immigration of Japanese and Chosenese farmers to the rural regions of this country for this year has achieved remarkable results, Akezo Irako of the Farm Settlement Bureau told the press before his departure for Tokyo today.

Mr. Irako will confer with competent authorities in Tokyo in connection with the immigration problem. He said that about 22,000 Japanese settlers including 10,000 families belonging to the Volunteer Settlers Corps, as well as 2,000 families of Chosenese settlers and 14,000 Manchoukuo families have been settled in respective rural districts.

Japanese settlers are already cultivating 270,000 hectares of the total land to be cultivated this year. Owing to the exceptionally favorable weather conditions, improvement of agricultural technique as well as the sufficient supply of fertilizer, a good harvest is anticipated this year.

Favorable reports have also come in from the Chosenese and Manchoukuoan settlements. Referring to the emergency farmland reclamation program for the current year, Mr. Irako declared that 33 per cent of the construction work has been completed. He said that judging from the rate of the present construction, the work will be completed this year according to schedule.

Courtrai in Belgium Almost Devastated By Anglo-U.S. Raids

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 23.—Over half of the city of Courtrai in western Belgium has been reduced to ashes and 182 civilians have been killed as the result of the recent Anglo-American terror raids on the city, according to a Brussels dispatch. Famous irreplaceable cultural monuments rich with centuries of tradition were targets of the indiscriminate bombs, including the well-known Notre Dame Cathedral.

ORGAN TO PURCHASE GOODS IN P.I. FORMED

Japanese Army and Navy Make Announcement; Laurel Asks For Full Cooperation

Domei

MANILA, July 19.—Japanese Army and Navy authorities here yesterday afternoon jointly announced the inauguration of the Philippines Commodities Purchasing Organization which was formed on July 17 following the complete understanding among the Imperial Army and Navy officials as well as Japanese corporations and civilians with the full support and cooperation of the Republic.

Simultaneously President Jose P. Laurel issued a proclamation urging all residents to cooperate in the procurement of materials by the newly formed organization.

"As a unified organ for supplying war materials and materials for development, the Japanese Army and Navy authorities have established the cooperative societies in the Philippines," he stated. "In order to terminate successfully the War of Greater East Asia, the Republic of the Philippines has a duty of according necessary facilities to the Japanese Forces in the Philippines. I earnestly hope that the people in the Philippines, regardless of their nationality, will supply the societies with materials on their hand at reasonable prices, thus cooperating toward their smooth operation."

It was pointed out that the organization has been entrusted exclusively with the purchase of war materials and also to develop Philippines industries. The President stated that it is the duty of the Government to afford the Japanese Forces in the Philippines necessary facilities for the successful prosecution of the current war.

Stressing the advantages to be derived from the new organization the President stated that it will not only materially reduce monetary circulation but will further stabilize the general price situation.

On the other hand in announcing the inauguration of the new agency, the Army and Navy officials declared, "It goes without saying that it is most timely for all nations in Greater East Asia to unite and coordinate all their resources, material and spiritual, in order to convert them into fighting power to crush the Anglo-Americans. The measures taken will certainly result in the stabilization of the economic structure of the Philippines and safeguard the general well-being of the people."

It is learned that the procurement organization represents 24 Japanese concerns capitalized at 1,000,000 pesos.

FINNS REPULSE SOVIETS

Axis Air Formations Down 2 Planes Near Vuosalmi

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—The official Finnish communique said today that several Soviet attacks yesterday at Vuosalmi on the Karelian Isthmus were repulsed and heavy fighting continued at Komantsi, while livelier Soviet scouting activity developed northeast of lake Ladoga.

On the other hand, Finnish and German air formations bombed Soviet deployments northeast of Lake Ladoga and bridges near Vuosalmi where two Soviet planes were shot down.

FOE FAILS TO STOP DYNAMITE METEORS

Heavy Casualties Reported From All Parts of London As Raid Intensified

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 23.—The failure to find either preventive or combative measures against the V-1 has brought about a feeling of inevitability on the part of the British public, according to various reports from London.

The attack was greatly intensified since yesterday, the Morgontidningen reports, citing an Associated Press dispatch from London, adding that reports of casualties were coming in from all parts of London.

The difficult situation in which London has been placed by the V-1 attacks was admitted by Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs, when she spoke in Manchester, according to the Daily Mail. She feared that nothing could be done to prevent the attacks of the dynamite meteors, and she stressed that it was this feeling of inevitability which was gradually undermining the nerves of the people of England.

A continuous stream of V-1's passed over the English Channel all day yesterday and today, according to the Nya Dagligt Allehanda which quoted a United Press report from London. The damage was thought to be tremendous.

According to the London News Service, in some districts of London and southern England, 2,900 out of every 6,000 houses have been damaged by the V-1, the raids having increased in intensity since the night of July 21. Since the figures have been submitted to the communal conference, they are considered to be official.

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SAIPAN NEWS SPURS NATION'S EFFORTS

Tokyo Editorials Urge People To Emulate Gallant Forces Which Defended Island

The significance and lesson of the fall of Saipan Island into enemy hands was the chief topic of editorial comments by the leading dailies of Tokyo during the week ending July 20.

Other important topics of comments were: Chungking, Indian problems, the European war situation, the anti-Axis monetary conference, and the fourth nomination of President Roosevelt.

Expressing frankly the national lamentation over the fall of Saipan into the hands of the Americans the Asahi observes that the flames of war has actually spread to Japan's first line and that the Pacific war situation has reached a perilous stage. However, the paper sees a change in the enemy strategy, which the paper urges, must be made use of by our navy to deal a crushing blow on the United States forces. The paper concludes by saying that the occupation of the island by the enemy forces has awakened the 100 million people of Japan to the reality of their national danger and that this will make them concentrate their efforts all the more on securing victory.

The Mainichi, analyzing the occupation of Saipan by the enemy, observes that our great victories in the initial stages of the war has made our nation too complacent as to the progress of subsequent hostilities, lulling them into a false sense of security. This mistaken idea has been blasted by the fall of Saipan, the journal declares. The paper urges that national lamentation over the gallant death of the combined Imperial Forces on the island should be the cue for greater determination to smash the enemy and to win final victory.

Urges Greater Efforts

Observing that the three weeks' heroic defense by our forces on Saipan Island failed to ward off the enemy and that every one of our soldiers fell before the enemy fire, the Yomiuri-Hochi expresses the nation's deep sorrow over the event and urges the people to exert greater efforts. "We should turn from the defensive to the offensive," the paper declares, "and we should never allow the enemy to take any more of our island bases."

The Tokyo Shimbun points out the gravity of the fall of Saipan by saying that whereas the Japanese mainland has so far been the production front, the occupation of Saipan by the enemy has rendered it a part of the battlefield. Stressing the truth that the key to ultimate victory is dependent on the people's will to fight, the journal hopes that the latest setback suffered by our forces in the Marianas should prove the starting point of greater national determination to crush forever the enemy's imperialistic ambitions in the Pacific.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai sees the fall of Saipan as the beginning of a renewed resolve on the part of the whole nation to fight the enemy to ultimate victory. The paper asserts that the enemies too have paid dearly for their operations against Saipan. The journal concludes that there is no cause for fear and that Japan should be prepared for a prolonged war.

People's Resolve Bolstered

In a second editorial on the fall of Saipan, the Asahi takes up the importance of the southern fronts which the paper declares should be preserved against the enemy's attacks and in cooperation with the other East Asiatic peoples our nation should wipe out the invaders from entire East Asia. The Mainichi also devotes a second editorial to the significance of the fall of Saipan saying that it will undoubtedly help to mobilize the nation's total war power now that the enemy forces have advanced to the very threshold of our country. The journal states that because of the enemy threat so close to our mainland our people are now firmly resolved to find ways and means by which they can stage a determined counter-attack. The paper concludes by urging the entire nation to prepare to give the enemy a crushing blow.

The Yomiuri-Hochi refers to the last words of the late Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo commander-in-chief of the Imperial Forces in the Saipan area: "I shall always be at the fore front of the battles;" and points out that the fall of the island was due mainly to an insufficient supply of weapons and ammunition. The paper appeals to the people for their greater efforts for producing greater amounts of weapons and war supplies so that we shall be able to deliver a severe beating to the enemy. The Tokyo Shimbun urges the nation to "follow the officers and men that fell in Saipan."

Taking up the recent radio speech of U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace upon his return to America, the Asahi declares that he has revealed the true intentions of the United States in East Asia through his revelation that Chungking needs America's help far more than America needs Chungking's assistance so that no protest can be made by the Chinese puppet regime against the expression of contempt against it by an American official. The paper points out that Wallace made a big error by believing that he gained an insight into the true state of affairs in China and Greater East Asia merely by paying a brief visit to Chungking.

U.S. Ignores Chungking

The journal declares that President Roosevelt's wishes about Wallace's trip to Chungking was not to secure a true knowledge about Chinese affairs but anything that suited America's war prosecution in East Asia, so that Wallace's report about Chungking and Chinese affairs had already been prepared before he had set out for Chungking and that his concern was only how to write his report. The paper ironically states that Wallace has discovered that every Chinese is a great lover of humanity who will throw away their very life for the sake of the Americans. The daily concludes: "One thing is clear from reading Wallace's radio speech in America: Chungking has come to be looked upon with utmost contempt by the United States. The United States Government will shortly issue a proclamation to the effect that until China becomes qualified for self-government, she will be placed under the supervision of the United States."

The Mainichi points out that the United States has been pretending to comply with the wishes of Chungking to carry out general offensives against the Japanese Forces on the Chinese mainland, in order to push the Chungking forces to the first line against the Japanese troops and that the result has been an annihilative beating given them by the Japanese. The paper wonders why Chungking should pay such a stupendous sacrifice in men and materials and gives the reason that Chungking overestimates the ability of the American air force. The paper points out that the American air force only wish to promote the interests of the United States in its imperialistic ambitions and have absolutely no desire to assist the Chungking regime. The paper laments that the Chungking forces are continuing to pick chestnuts out of the fire for the Americans in China.

Explains Gandhi's Compromise

The Yomiuri-Hochi takes up the latest letter of Mahatma Gandhi which it regards as a compromise with the British viewpoint. The paper believes that this compromise has been made for several reasons, namely, the temptation of Britain, the latest world war situation especially in East Asia, but above all his fundamental character. The paper is convinced that while the compromising attitude of Gandhi is not surprising, the truth should be realized that the greatest motive power for Indian independence is our military strength and that if we should succeed in beating the Anglo Americans on the field of battle, we shall be helping the realization of independence for India.

Commenting on the latest progress of the invasion of Europe by the anti-Axis forces, the Mainichi declares that the Anglo-American nations which landed half a million soldiers on northern France had been expecting to capture Paris by July 16 but that they are now nailed down to the Normandy Peninsula. The paper is convinced that the great efficacy of the attacks made by V-1 is responsible for the failure of the invaders to push their advance to Paris and points out that the war situation is progressing in favor of the Germans.

The Asahi refers to the slow progress of the anti-Axis monetary conference at Bretton Woods and states the main reason for this is the insatiable greed of the Anglo-Americans to get the lion's share in the distribution of the world's wealth through the proposed financial machinery. The paper is convinced that the outcome of the conference will determine the political power of the participating countries and thus makes a sharp contrast with the moral order which is dictating international relations in East Asia.

Taking up Roosevelt's decision to accept the fourth-term nomination for president, the Yomiuri-Hochi declares that he is utilizing the war situation in order to satisfy his own political ambitions and that in this respect the American presidential election is not a mere domestic problem of the United States but has worldwide significance.

East Asia Round-Up

P.I. Population Given
Domei

MANILA, July 24.—The Bureau of Census and Statistics announced that the estimated population of the Philippines as of January 1, 1943, totalled 17,376,800. Of the 41 provinces of the Philippines, Cebu ranked first with the population of 1,125,100 followed by Leyte with 1,002,000 inhabitants. Third place went to Negros Occidental with 944,000, while Iloilo ranked fourth with 810,800. The population of Manila totalled 721,900 as of January 1 last year.

Tapilan for Horses
Domei

MANILA, July 24.—The College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines is pioneering in the production of tapilan, which has been found to be a nourishing food for work-horses and dairy cows.

Pushing Food Campaign
Domei

BAGUIO, July 24.—The Nueva Vizcaya food production campaign in the province is now in full swing with the people and Government officials working as one to increase cultivated acreage.

New Magazine Issued
Domei

POERWOKERTO, July 24.—The "Peoples' Torch" is the title of the monthly to be issued shortly by Banjoemas Province to disseminate the aims of the public service association and neighborhood group system. The magazine is published both in Malai and Javanese.

School Holds Commencement
Domei

HONGKONG, July 24.—The East Asiatic Academy, a Government school for the training of middle school teachers, held its first commencement ceremony here on July 20. Fifteen male and female students who entered the institute in June last year received their diplomas.

Aiding Peoples' Welfare
Domei

MANILA, July 24.—The Government must do and is doing everything in its power for the welfare of the people, declared President Jose P. Laurel before a large gathering at the Metropolitan Theater this afternoon in connection with the conference of officials under the Ministry of Public Works and Communication.

JUDICIAL POST IS GIVEN TO NAMISUKE NAKANO

Made Procurator-General of Supreme Court; Ceremony Held at Imperial Palace

Due to the assumption of the Justice portfolio by Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Namisuke Nakano, Chief Procurator of the Osaka Appellate Court, was appointed Procurator-General of the Supreme Court and the installation ceremony took place in the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. on Monday, it was announced by the Board of Information the same day.

Mr. Nakano hails from Gunma Prefecture and is 61 years old. Immediately upon graduation from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in July 1909, he was selected as a probationary judicial officer. In 1912, he was appointed procurator and after serving at the District Courts of Nagoya, Toyama, Kobe and Osaka, he became procurator at the Osaka and Tokyo appellate courts. Later, he was named Assistant Chief Procurator of the Yokohama District Court, and subsequently Chief Procurator at the Fukui and Sapporo District Courts.

In February 1937, he was selected as Assistant Chief Procurator of the Tokyo District Court. In January 1940, he assumed the post of Chief Procurator of the Hiroshima Appellate Court, and in July 1941, was appointed Assistant Procurator-General of the Supreme Court, when he assisted Procurator-General Matsuzaka, the present Justice Minister. It was in March, 1943 that he was appointed Chief Procurator of the Osaka Court of Appeals.

MINISTER KISHI QUITS POST

Shiina Is Appointed Acting Munitions Vice-Minister

Following the resignation of Nobusuke Kishi, Munitions Vice-Minister, Etsusaburo Shiina, Director of the General Mobilization Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, was appointed Acting Munitions Vice Minister, it was announced on Sunday.

It is stated that a permanent Munitions Vice-Minister will be appointed shortly.

Aimet Succeeds Mordant

Domei

HANOI, July 23.—Lieutenant-General Pierre Mordant, Commander of the French Indo-China Army, on reaching the retirement age of 60 has been placed on the retired list and Lieutenant-General Aimet, Commander of the Tonking Division, has been appointed his successor, it was officially announced by the French Indo-China Government-General today. Lieutenant-General Aimet was born in 1889 and is a veteran of the First World War. He was wounded twice in action.

OUR NEW CABINET IS LAUDED BY CHU

Installation of Koiso Lineup Is Regarded as Decisive Move to Win Victory

Domei

NANKING, July 22.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, yesterday, sent a congratulatory message to the new Japanese Cabinet through Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, stating that he is extremely delighted that the Japanese Government has been strengthened as the result of the formation of the new Cabinet. He said that he is also glad that most of the new Cabinet members are well acquainted with him. Dr. Chu then expressed best wishes for the health and profound respects for every member of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile, in a statement issued today, Dr. Chu highly praised the achievements of the outgoing Tojo Cabinet and wished every success to the newly-formed Koiso Cabinet. He also expressed his hope that Sino-Japanese relations will be further strengthened in future.

Soon after its formation, Dr. Chu continued, the Tojo Cabinet had graciously received the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941. Subsequently, the Japanese Forces, by overcoming all difficulties, wiped out all traces of Anglo-American aggression in East Asia at one stroke.

Lauds Past Achievements

Commenting on the achievements of the outgoing Cabinet, the Foreign Minister said that the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact had been concluded, the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations had been convened and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia made known throughout the whole world. Internally, he added, the Tojo Cabinet had established a united front and placed the nation on a wartime footing based on the standpoint of total warfare, while externally Japan had united the various nations of Greater East Asia and established the Co-Prosperity Region. "We look upon the great achievements as well as the distinguished services of the Tojo Cabinet with respect and admiration," Dr. Chu declared.

With regard to the new Cabinet, he said that in order to score final victory in the current war, General Kuniaki Koiso had been installed as Prime Minister while Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama had been invested as Navy Minister and War Minister respectively. He said that this structure will further tighten the close collaboration between Navy and Army, and added that on the other hand, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu continues to hold his post and concurrently has been invested with the post of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Sotaro Ishiwata will also remain in his post as Finance Minister.

"We have a deep respect for these two Ministers, one of whom is a leading figure in the diplomatic world and the other an authority on economic affairs," Dr. Chu said. "One of them," he added, "was stationed in our country as Ambassador while the other served in the capacity of Supreme Economic Adviser to our Government."

Dr. Chu then expressed his firm belief that much was expected in future from Sino-Japanese relations and also a closer cooperation between Japan and China toward the attainment of greater achievements in Greater East Asia.

Reiterates War Resolve

Domei

NANKING, July 23.—Congratulating Japan on the formation of the new Cabinet headed by General Kuniaki Koiso, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, made the following statement today, in which he stressed the importance of further augmenting China's fighting strength and reiterated China's determination to cooperate with the Axis nations for the prosecution of the current war:

"By installing a new Cabinet, Japan has further strengthened her political and military fronts and, at the same time, manifested the solid cooperation among the people. Also by the recent Cabinet change, the wartime structure of Greater East Asia will be greatly augmented, so that the war for the liberation of the peoples in this region will be conducted with greater vigor.

"The relations between Japan and China based on the Alliance Pact will be further tightened. The Pact proves the inseparable relationship now existing between the two countries while the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia promise the liberation of the Asiatics and guarantees their rights.

"It is our responsibility to oust Western influence from East Asia and safeguard the existence of the Asiatics. We joined the current war with firm confidence in our mission, living up faithfully to our pledge to live or die together with our comrades-in-arms.

"We must shoulder the destiny of our country. For that purpose, we must concentrate our total strength by further strengthening our will to fight. By means of united effort and superb fighting strength, we shall conquer all the difficulties now confronting us for the realization of our cherished hopes.

"I should like to declare to the peoples of the world that every race is entitled to have its right place and that co-existence is the iron law for the development of the world. Brute force will not be allowed to violate the people's right to live."

Wang Ching-Wei Wires Expressing Sympathy To Chancellor Hitler

Domei

NANKING, July 22.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China today dispatched a personal telegram to Chancellor Adolf Hitler expressing his sympathy for the recent attempt on his life. At the same time, Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi sent a similar message to Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister.

GENERAL OTOZO YAMADA ARRIVES IN MANCHOUKUO

Prime Minister Chang Greets New Commander of Kwantung Army at Airfield

Domei

HSINKING, July 22.—General Otozo Yamada, new Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, arrived here by air this afternoon from Tokyo.

He was met at the local airfield by high ranking officers of the Kwantung Army as well as by Manchoukuo Prime Minister General Chang Ching-hui and other high Government officials of Manchoukuo.

General Chang Hai-peng, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo conveyed His Imperial Majesty's welcome message to General Yamada.

MANHOOD CORPS ADOPTS RESOLUTION TO FIGHT ON

Three New Directors-General Are Created; Asahina, Tanaka And Kobayashi

A resolution expressing firm determination to push on the movement of the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in accordance with the policy of the newly-installed Cabinet, was adopted at its directors meeting on Monday.

As to practical measures to be followed, a discussion meeting is scheduled to be held at the headquarters of the Corps on Friday with the attendance of all the heads of the Corps throughout the country.

In the mtantime, three new members have been added to the list of directors-general, namely, Sakutaro Asahina, vice-president of the Dai Nippon Youths and Boys Corps, Nagashige Tanaka, chairman of the board of trustees of the Federation for National Service through Agriculture, and Junichiro Kobayashi, director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

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SHANGHAI CIRCLES HAIL NEW CABINET

Chungking Fears Intensification of War in China Under Revised Structure

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 22.—The announcement of the members of the second wartime Cabinet of Japan under Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso this afternoon drew favorable comments from all Chinese circles here which particularly hailed the reappointment of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu—author of the New China Policy—as Foreign Minister and his new appointment to the concurrent post of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister. These circles also welcomed Sotaro Ishiwata as Finance Minister who, prior to his assumption of the Cabinet post, had served as supreme economic adviser to the National Government of China.

It is noted that the steadiness of the local financial and commodity market, despite the resignation of General Hideki Tojo, is due to confidence in Japan's political leadership on the part of the Chinese people who were quick to grasp the significance of the Cabinet change and calmly waited for the formation of a new strengthened Cabinet.

The concensus of opinion among Chinese leaders can be summarized in the following four points: firstly, with the formation of the new Cabinet, Japan's wartime structure became consolidated; secondly, Japan's position as leader of East Asiatic nations became further enhanced and their confidence in Japan increased; thirdly, closer coordination between China and Japan can be expected; fourthly, China hopes Japan will speedily realize her East Asiatic policies and China on the other hand is ready to render unlimited cooperation to Japan.

The determination of financial circles in Shanghai to extend positive aid to Japan's new administration was expressed by three leading figures in the financial world here when interviewed by Domei this afternoon.

Wen Lan-ting, chief of directors of the All-China Commercial Control General Association, stated that the Cabinet change in Japan which was regarded as nothing but a natural step, came as no shock or surprise to China. China and Japan are so closely related to each other that the two countries should pool their national strength to tide over the difficult situation confronting them." The appointment of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister is an important step in the co-operation between Japan and China for the successful prosecution of the war. Wen Lan-ting added that he hoped Masatsune Ogura, supreme economic adviser to the National Government, would continue to assist the Chinese as their financial leader irrespective of Cabinet change in Tokyo.

Tang Shou-min, managing director of the All-China Commercial Control General Association said: "The installation of the new Japanese Cabinet will bring about a speedy perfection of Japan's wartime structure. We are ready to make any sacrifice for the realization of our goal—the creation of Greater East Asia. The current situation calls for speedy and drastic action. I hope the new leaders of Japan will resolutely put into practise policies designed for the construction of a Greater East Asia."

Lin Ang-heu, managing director of the Continental Bank and concurrently member of the Board of Directors of the All-China Commercial Control General Association, stated that the only thing hoped for from the new Cabinet was the further enhancement of Sino-Japanese amity based on a sincere desire to accelerate the efforts to crush the common enemy.

Chungking Admits Effects

Domei

CANTON, July 24.—Openly admitting the favorable effects of the Japanese Cabinet change on her prosecution of the war in China, the Chungking radio, intercepted here on July 23, predicted that Japan would undoubtedly continue to prosecute the current war with renewed vigor.

Judging from the statement of the new Prime Minister, General Kuniaki Koiso, at the first Cabinet meeting that complete unity between the Army and the people had been achieved and that the war would be continued till final victory, Chungking lamented that no slackening can be expected in Japan's present large-scale China operations. It concluded that Japan under the new Cabinet, was determined to pursue energetic attacks against Chungking.

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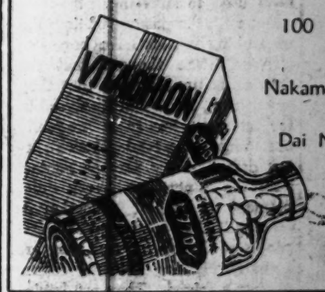

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1944

The Democratic Nominations

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's renomination last week by the Democratic National Convention for a fourth term in the White House comes as no surprise, for it was a foregone conclusion. His re-election in November can also be virtually taken for granted. But the gesture of protest represented by Senator Harry F. Byrd's impotent but significant competition, and even more dramatic, the repudiation of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in favor of Senator Harry S. Truman as Roosevelt's running mate furnish a revealing insight into the changing character of the American political scene.

Senator Byrd's bid for the nomination was naturally overwhelmed, for Roosevelt wields dictatorial control over his party. But the fact that such a respected personage as Senator Byrd consented to have his name presented as an opposition candidate and the fact that eight Southern States endorsed his bid for the nomination indicate a serious undercurrent of discontent with the tradition-breaking President who seeks a permanent tenure of office.

In so far as the Southern Democrats' opposition to Roosevelt springs from the conservative orthodox Southern plantation oligarchy's mistrust of the radical social reform proclivities of the New Deal which is slanted to appeal to the urban proletariat, the indigent small-scale farmers, and the psuedo-intellectuals, there is no new element involved. But what gives this opposition a new significance at this time is the resurgence of strength on the part of the big business elements which have always been anti-New Deal and Republican.

This mounting opposition to Roosevelt arises not only from the patent failure of the New Deal program which the wartime boom has scarcely succeeded in concealing, but even more from the confidence which private business has gained from this wartime prosperity. No longer does private business cower from the defeatist attitude engendered by the pre-war depression; emboldened by its war industry profits, big business is taking a militantly aggressive attitude against the bureaucratic officiousness of the New Deal. This revitalized opposition to the New Deal from Republican quarters threatens to combine with the anti-New Deal element within the Democratic Party to give Roosevelt more trouble than he has ever encountered before.

The abandonment of Wallace in favor of Truman as the vice-presidential candidate is a recognition of this threat. It is a move designed to hold the unstable fringe of the Democratic following from being pulled away by the growing attraction of the anti-New Deal movement. Already for some time the Democratic Party has been seeking to draw the veil of silence over the now embarrassingly unpopular New Deal. The abandonment of Wallace, a conspicuously prominent New Dealer, climaxes this strategy. The selection of Truman is designed to provide a counter-attraction, for Truman has recently distinguished himself as the head of a Senatorial committee which has conspicuously exposed and corrected inefficiency and mismanagement in wartime industrial activities both in private business and official quarters. Truman, the champion of efficiency and practicability, is more likely than Wallace, the theoretical advocate of the now discredited New Deal bureaucracy, to win more votes at this time.

Despite the lukewarm gesture of loyalty to Wallace perfunctorily expressed in the public letter addressed by Roosevelt to the chairman of the Democratic National Convention, it is more than likely that the President secretly countenanced the abandonment of Wallace and engineered the selection of Truman. For Roosevelt's control over the Democratic Party is such that no decision so important as the selection of the vice-presidential candidate could have been taken without his full approval. Roosevelt, the master politician, undoubtedly trimmed his sails and jettisoned Wallace to save his own ship in the face of the rising wind.

All this does not mean that Roosevelt's chances of being re-elected are being seriously threatened. The web which he has woven around all phases of American political life is too strong and closely meshed to be so easily broken. But it does mean that however irremovable may be the straitjacket of the Rooseveltian dictatorship, there are increasing writhings of discontent with which the dictator is forced to contend.

The Awakening of the Chungking Troops

A dispatch from the suburbs of Hengyang a few days ago quoted Chungking deserters and prisoners as expressing unwillingness to sacrifice themselves defending the strategic walled town for the Americans. One prisoner said that when his commander fled, "we wondered why we had to fight and decided to surrender". Another prisoner disclosed that when he and his comrades, pressed hard by the Japanese, tried to retreat, they were prevented from doing so at the point of the gun by the Americans. Still another Chungking soldier saw no reason "why we should defend Hengyang for the Americans who fled leaving the airfields open to Japanese attacks".

These soldiers told of strutting Americans monopolizing the town, living a wild life of wine, women and song at the expense of the inhabitants. They told of Chungking General Hsueh Yueh deceiving his forces by saying that the Japanese would give up Changsha and of Chungking authorities ordering the inhabitants to evacuate the town but prohibiting them from taking any of their belongings, so that the property could be looted by the troops as compensation for staying, no doubt. And a Chungking captain significantly pointed out that Hengyang was more highly valued by the Americans than by Chungking.

These statements by the Chungking prisoners taken at Hengyang are an indication of the awakening to the truth by the troops who fight for Chungking. Though enemy propaganda has it that the soldiers and people of Chungking are "fighting the Japanese to keep themselves free" and that this thought is a deeply rooted one, these statements show that such is not the case. Actually, Chungking's soldiers have been fighting without knowing what they were fighting for. For since the days of the rampaging warlords, fighting has always been considered an unavoidable evil. And the people have borne the oppression of a ruthless regime because they have been used to suffering.

But with the passage of time the unthinking masses have begun to awaken. The thought that the fighting is unnecessary, that they are fighting not for themselves but for an alien Power is gradually becoming widespread. Each striking defeat, every further contact with the Americans, every quiet moment of honest reflection is making it clear to the soldiers and people of Chungking that they are actually fighting for an enemy against a friend. They are beginning to understand what American "friendship" means; they are beginning to see what sort of leaders they have.

A Year Ago Today

July 25, 1943

United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox is reported to have requested President Roosevelt to confer on him a high rank in the United States navy. Knox desired to be promoted to the rank of admiral. The Secretary of the Navy made his demand when he was given a back seat at a banquet given in honor of visiting General Henri H. Giraud of the French "Committee of National Liberation" and placed below several generals and admirals at the banquet table who were seated according to their ranking.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SOP TO DE GAULLE

Cedes Limited Recognition in View of Coming Election

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Since the commencement of the invasion of northern France, the De Gaulle problem has been one of the outstanding political issues for the anti-Axis nations. The prominent American journalist, Walter Lippmann, has recently pointed out the paramount importance of arriving at a political agreement with France and has declared that it will be impossible to bring the war to a successful consummation without the participation of the French regime in the work of the anti-Axis group in French territory. Vison of the New York Herald Tribune has also called attention to the importance of the French problem by stating that what is important is not technical matters such as the exchange rate but a general agreement between France and the Anglo-American nations. Such views indicate the eagerness of the anti-Axis nations to settle this vexing French problem.

Among the Axis nations the question of recognition for the De Gaulle regime is a mere administrative issue arising in the occupied French area, but for the anti-Axis any French problem is a vital issue which must be solved. So long as the Anglo-Americans began their invasion of France under the pretext of emancipating that country, the very fact that they began the Second Front operations without having first completely solved the French problem promises their political bankruptcy, even if they succeed in their military operations. In view of the slow progress of the Second Front undertaking, it has become urgent for the Anglo-Americans to dispose of the De Gaulle problem.

Reasons for Opposition

There are a number of reasons why the United States has been opposing the De Gaulle regime. First, De Gaulle has been showing an increasing tendency toward a dictatorial form of government, as shown by his exclusion of General Giraud and his faction whom the United States once supported. Secondly, Wall Street is opposed to the progressive social policy of the Algiers Committee, while American financial circles are evincing uneasiness concerning future investments in North Africa under the control of the De Gaulle regime. Thirdly, the United States is frowning upon the growing tendency on the part of the De Gaulle faction toward Bolshevization which has become particularly pronounced since the participation of a number of Communists in its Cabinet.

Whatever may be the personal likes or dislikes of Roosevelt toward De Gaulle, the fact has been increasingly realized by the anti-Axis leaders that chaotic conditions caused in France by the refusal of the Anglo-Americans to recognize the French Committee have proved a serious obstacle to their military operations. Moreover, the French people under the Algiers Committee are highly conscious of the downright contempt shown them by the policy of non-recognition by the Anglo-American nations. Moreover, it appears that this policy has had the adverse effect of uniting the various forces under the De Gaulle regime, thus consolidating its totalitarian position and promoting the dictatorial tendency of De Gaulle himself, as was recently pointed out by the London Observer.

In the United States also, the De Gaulle problem has become a topic for active discussion. MacCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, stated recently that the solution of this problem is of first military importance for the anti-Axis nations and that a change in the United States policy is eminently desirable, whatever may be the personal sentiment of President Roosevelt toward the French General.

However, in his press conference on July 11, Roosevelt stated, "There is no change in the policy of this Government in not recognizing the French Committee as a provisional government" but that he recognized it as "the actual working authority for civilian administration of the occupied areas in France." He also stated that the French Committee with its de facto authority will continue to be placed under the general supervision of General Dwight Eisenhower, and that neither politically nor diplomatically will the Committee have the qualifications of a government. Thus, as has been announced by the United States, the French people have room for the selection of their own government in the future.

Roosevelt's policy of meeting the French problem with half measures has been motivated by his desire to court the favor of financial circles and the public in general in view of the forthcoming presidential election. By giving De Gaulle a limited recognition Roosevelt has solved the French problem "technically." The recent conference between Roosevelt and De Gaulle has simply stressed the existence of different viewpoints on the French problem held by these two would-be arbiters of French destiny, and any settlement of the dispute to their mutual satisfaction would seem very remote.

Conquest of the Yellow River

Work of Reforestation and Building of Dams to Prevent Floods Now Being Rapidly Carried Out

By KINZO WATANABE

Kinzo Watanabe has long been a keen student of international affairs and for years entertained the conviction that China's Sorrow, the Yellow River region, could be converted into a paradise of East Asia. Backed by his rich experience in reclaiming and converting the swampy peat lands of the lower San Joaquin Delta regions of California into one of the richest potato producing areas in the United States and by his extensive studies and observations of reclamation projects and agricultural problems abroad, at last, with the support of various Government agencies and distinguished individuals in Government and civilian circles both in Japan and China, the initial stage of his program has been realized.

Part I

Today, man's heroic struggle to control the Yellow River, whose ever-recurring floods have caused so much suffering to China's teeming millions, is at last drawing to a dramatic close. The last phase of this age-long battle is now being fought on the vast, interminable stretch of its 2,700-mile-long embankment. Remorseless and vindictive as it may have been in the past, the Yellow River is now being transformed into man's obedient servant.

During the past 5,000 years, the Yellow River has known only one conqueror—the great Chinese ruler, Emperor Yu. This ruler had succeeded in putting an end to the prolonged inundations which were devastating thousands of acres of land and causing untold misery to the Chinese inhabitants of his time by removing the 50-meter-wide granite mass in the Lungmen gorge near Luliang Mountain as well as other huge boulders in the gorges of Tichiu and Shanmen in Shensi Province and by dredging 11 distributaries in the lower reaches of the Yellow River. Not only that, he caused the waters of the Yellow River to be drawn off into the yawning valleys of Shantung Province. How stupendous this undertaking was may be gathered from the fact that the preliminary work of investigation into the main sources and tributaries of the Yellow River occupied more than 13 full years. The Chinese Book of History, a collection of ancient historical data, states that 'but for Yu we would all be fishes."

Objective Is Revealed

The present-day objective in flood prevention along the Yellow River differs from that of Emperor Yu. In his day, the primary aim was to save the people living in the areas 200 to 300 meters or more above sea level while the experts of today are essentially concerned with removing the danger of inundations in the Yellow River basin in areas less than 200 meters above sea level. The flood checking methods of today consist principally in catching, then scattering or holding in reserve the rain water that comes dashing down in a rushing stream from the hills and mountains. If one-half of this rain water pouring into the Yellow River can be held in check, one-half of "China's great sorrow" that comes from periodic floods might be possibly removed.

The imperious task of the moment is, therefore, to build huge dams at various gorges along the Yellow River and at convenient points along its upper reaches. The ancient lakes and marshes that have been turned into barren, sunken deserts should be restored. In this way, the swelling rain streams from the mountains and high plain of interior China would be stopped from joining the Yellow River. Moreover, care must be taken, as was done by Emperor Yu himself, not to cause any inundations of the regions in the upper length of the river; irrigation water must also be made accessible to the outlying deserts and electric power furnished to both the rural and city areas. While these methods differ in approach from those followed by the great Chinese ruler, his policy of constructing distributaries for the purpose of drawing off the muddy water from the main river into channels leading to the sea finds ready commendation today. It would be a wise policy to rebuild 11 such distributaries.

However, the fundamental cause for the recurrence of sweeping inundations and drought in the North China area is due mainly to the vicious practice of the Chinese people in the river basin of uprooting the grass and shrubs on the river banks and using them as fuel, thus exposing the banks to inevitable erosion. The gaunt, stripped embankments of the Yellow River make it extremely imperative that the work of reforestation and the planting of kudzu which have been found to be most effective in checking alluvial drift be undertaken immediately, side by side with other effective flood control programs.

The districts in North China which are particularly vulnerable to floods are the plains situated 200 meters or less above sea level. Some 80,000,000 Chinese inhabitants are found in these flood-traps, the majority of them living in land as low as 50 meters above sea level. In this region, the annual rainfall is about 600 millimeters while during the flood season of July and August, the average monthly precipitation is about 200 millimeters. In the years of heaviest rainfall, the average monthly precipitation is 400 millimeters which, however, is decidedly less than that of Japan. However, the torrential force of the rain water hurling down from the upper reaches of the river has invariably caused widespread flooding of these lowlands.

Is Vital Factor

Another factor that must not be overlooked in any flood prevention enterprise is the reduction of alluvial drift. The percentage of sand and mud contained in the running current of the Feng River in Shensi Province is said to be about 25 per cent. This means that if there is a rainfall to the amount of two feet, the amount of drifting alluvium will be about half a foot. This detrital material could, however, be easily reduced by about 10 per cent if reforestation be carried out on the banks of the Feng River and shrubs and kudzu planted.

Of the three tributaries in Shensi Province, the Ching, Lo, and Wei rivers, the Wei contains the highest percentage of alluvial drift, amounting to about 40 per cent. This high percentage must obviously be cut down if the control of the Yellow River floods is to be effective. Fortunately, however, with the reduction of Loyang in Honan Province by the Japanese Forces in May of this year, the possibility has been opened up for the extended exploration of this district with a view to its reforestation. The fertile land of Hsian through which flows the the ponderous Wei River may some day be converted into a green paradise, as it must have been in the days of the Tang Dynasty when this region was known as Changan.

Another aspect of the flood prevention problem is the fallacy of the belief that a high bank alone will counteract any danger of inundation. The fact is that if a given stream rises 10 feet above the danger mark, the force of this additional water, which is filled with floating alluvium, may be 50 to 60 times that of the current underneath and may, for this reason, possess greater destructive power. Thus it is wrong to assume that the heightening of the embankments by 10 feet would cope with a 10-foot rise in the volume of water. The rushing, swirling and ponderous current will invariably tear away comparatively thick and high river walls.

This, in reality, is at the bottom of all tragic inundations. What are some of the effective counter measures that can be taken? It is clear that it is not necessary to drain off the entire amount of the overflowing water but only one-third of it, as the remaining current would not possess such devastating force. The first urgent task, in this case, is to draw off this dangerous top current; the disposal of the remaining water, however, does not require such urgent treatment. The second task is to undertake elaborate precautions against alluvial drifts from the banks of the main river and its tributaries. The secret of eliminating the flood scourge is to hold back the swelling water from rushing down to the lower reaches of the river.

Landslide Greater

Still another important principle in fighting floods is the fact that the amount of detrital material that runs down the denuded slopes is between 100 to 1,000 times greater than in the case of vegetated hillsides. This principle was graphically illustrated in the landslide which took place in the town of La Crecenta, 15 miles northeast of Los Angeles, California. The slopes of its hills, which had been made bare in the forest fire of November 1932, were washed down in a downpour that continued for 56 hours from December 30. The total rain precipitation during this period was about 380 millimeters. In the tragic landslide, more than 400 homes were destroyed overnight and 34 persons killed while the damage caused was estimated at $5,000,000.

This avalanche of dirt and sand that crashed down the hillsides into the valley below was estimated at 50,000 cubic feet per square mile, its total weight being 1,000,000 tons. All this was the result of the forest fire which had razed only 2,000 chobu of land. On the other hand, in the opposite valley, where the rain precipitation was 60 millimeters greater, the amount of dirt and sand loosened by the torrential rainfall was only 52 cubic feet per square mile. The Department of Forestry of the State of California which made an investigation into the disaster reported that the volume of running water which came tearing down from the denuded slopes was 30 times greater than in the case of vegetation-covered slopes.

Such danger spots are also to be found along the main and branch streams of the Yellow River and other rivers in North China. Forming as they do the main cause of the periodic floods in China, it is thus extremely important that kudzu be extensively planted so as to hold the soil together.

The bowls of the North China highlands should, moreover, be turned into reservoirs and reforestation should be effected with the utmost speed. In this vast enterprise of staving off the inevitable erosion and the consequent alluvial mass in the river, the ubiquitous kudzu, which can catch one-third of the rainfall on the spot, should be planted extensively. The rain water, thus caught, will sink into the earth and the rain soaked ground will liberate the people of China from the danger of drought.

Reforestation Imperative

The regions of North China must be completely freed from the threat of drought and inundations; they must be made fit for human habitation. In achieving this objective, it is imperative that the reforestation of bare hills and plains be conducted on a widespread scale, side by side with the construction of gigantic dams at Lamawan or Siachengwan near the Chingshui River in Mongolia. The size of such dams should not fall short of the Yalu River dam in Chosen or the Kirin dam in Manchoukuo. In this manner, it will be possible to store water in an area of about 600,000 chobu. One such single dam will hold in reserve water equivalent to one-fourth of the flood water overflowing from the banks of the Yellow River over a distance of 2,000 kilometers. The utility of such a dam would not be exhausted at the end of a thousand years; at the end of 10 decades, the dam—glutted to the top with rich layers of sediment—could be converted into excellent paddies. In a thousand years' time, another large dam could be built further upstream, the reforestation of the upper reaches of the Ordos being defered to the future.

The enterprisers interested in the construction of dams in China are apparently only concentrating their efforts in the development of electric power projects in their attempt to recover their invested capital within a period of 50 or 60 years, although by that time there may be no need of electric power. I cannot concur with this view. I wish to emphasize the primary importance of flood and drought prevention in China, the construction of the electric power industry only being undertaken alongside the projects for the improvement of the hills and plains.

If a dam could be built in the Shanmen Gorge, it would be possible to create an artificial lake several times the size of Lake Biwa on the Japanese mainland. Such a lake would enable the Chinese to expand the size of the cities of Hsinhsiang and Kaifeng, using the electric power which could be generated at this dam and the abundant irrigation water which would thus be made available for regions within a radius of several hundred kilometers. The vast area of land coming within this orbit would, in such an eventuality, become a flourishing commercial and industrial center as well as an agricultural entrepot no less inferior in scale to those which will rise near the Yalu and Kirin dams.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Spirit Divine,
I pray for the vision of thyself:

By this shall I come unto bliss eternal.
By this shall the chains of the world be broken:

To attain this vision bitter pains have I borne,
Austerity and penance,
Rites and pilgrimage:
How long must I continue so to suffer?

Some say that thou art found by action heedfully performed,
Some, by the mind's deep knowledge:
But foolish are such sayings, one and all:
Not by such pathways may man win to thee,
Nor gain the Joy supreme, the boon beyond all other boons,
Thyself:

Thou art above them, Lord and all their systems:
Thou art in all,
And yet—in all thou art not:
Perfect thou art, beyond imagining,
Thou workest secretly, and very wondrously:
Formless thou art, and indefinable,
Master thou art, and servant too.

Fruits of Wisdom

Other passions have objects to flatter them, and which seem to content and satisfy them for a while.—There is power in ambition, pleasure in luxury, and pelf in covetousness; but envy can gain nothing but vexation.—Montaigne.

* * *

All men are by nature equal, made, all, of the same earth by the same Creator, and however, we deceive ourselves as dear to God is the poor peasant as the mighty prince.—Plato.

THE LYTTELTON TEMPEST

Indignant U.S. Reluctant to Forget Political Blunder

The Times on July 3 under the heading of "Tongue Trouble" reported as follows:

Able Oliver Lyttelton, the man of great knowledge, has again gotten himself into trouble because of words.

The grand nephew of Gladstone and a son of a Cabinet Minister, he early established himself in the industrial field as the Managing Director of the British Metal Corporation. Shortly after Munich, he was drafted willingly into politics by his good friend, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and made a name for himself as the Minister for Production. For a time, he was widely talked about as a possible Tory candidate for Prime Minister. However, even at this time, his poor, maladroit speeches contributed much to weaken his popularity. His friend once said, "He talks like Demosthenes with pebbles in his mouth!"

Speaking under the heading of "In an Election Year" last week, pebbles in Lyttelton's mouth were again much in evidence. As the full contents of his speech and his later explanation show, he was trying his best to pay the United States a compliment. However, pitifully bungling the word "provoke," he did the Axis propagandists a favorable turn.

Immediately Domei was on the air commenting: "The real cause of the War of Greater East Asia is so clear that even the British are not able to conceal the truth."

Washington newsmen were quick to point out that Lyttelton had blundered like a bull in a china shop.

For more than two years, critics of the Roosevelt Administration have insisted that President Roosevelt must have known that his policy toward Japan would lead to war and that therefore, he had no excuse to claim, even in his campaign statements, that his policy meant peace or for unpreparedness at Pearl Harbor. Lyttelton's speech was a paraphrase of such a charge.

Sees Difficulty

The Manchester Guardian commented as follows:

Such a fuss made in the United States is a warning to everyone that a great many of the Americans will not be in a rational state of mind until the November elections are over and perhaps not even after that. Had a prominent American statesman been credited with similar, unfortunate remarks about ourselves, his explanation would have been quickly accepted. They see things differently in the United States. It does make life a trifle difficult, especially in the election year.

When Lyttelton got up to make his speech extolling Anglo-American cooperation, he read from little slips of blue paper approved by the British Government until he came to an incidental mention of the word "Japan." Then he added extemporaneously, "Japan was provoked into attacking the Americans at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty of history to say that America was forced into the war."

Then he referred back to his little blue pages and again lauded the mutual aid of the Anglo-Americans against aggressors.

When Lyttelton returned to his Ministry, he found his assistants milling around in consternation. His speech cabled to the United States had practically exploded in Washington. The shock was all the greater because experts in both the United States and Britain had painstakingly gathered the material for his speech to make it a convincing evidence of Anglo-American goodwill with special emphasis on mutual lend-lease arrangements.

Special versions of his speech were cabled back and forth and checked down to the last word. Lyttelton promptly issued a statement explaining that his remarks were intended only as a compliment. However, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was not to be appeased. One member of the State Department declared, "In all my career, I had never seen Hull get so mad."

Widespread Sensation in U.S.

The Daily Express correspondent reported on June 21 as follows:

The speech of Oliver Lyttelton, a British industrialist, created a widespread sensation in America last night. When he came to that part of his speech referring to Japan, he was reported by the United Press as saying, "America was never truly neutral. There was no doubt where her sympathies lay and it is a travesty of history to say that the United States was forced into the war. America provoked the Japanese to such an extent that they were forced to attack."

Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee said, "If Lyttelton really made these statements he just does not know what he is talking about and he is a dangerous man to occupy the position he occupies today. There is absolutely no truth in it."

Charles Eaton, a Republican member of the Committee said, "I hate this attitude that paints our country as a great big innocent lamb being led to slaughter by some designing foreigner."

More Comment

The Telegraph correspondent in New York reported on June 22 as follows:

More comment on the statement made by Oliver Lyttelton appears in the New York press even after the explanation was made. It is given even more prominence than at the time of the original statement and it has had little soothing effect on public opinion here.

Senator Lucas, a strong New Deal supporter commented, "I think such a man in a high post should not be retained in office. The resignation of Lyttelton should be offered to his Government." He further added that Lyttelton's statement was "one which America would expect from Tokyo or Berlin," and that "it will strike a severe blow at anti-Axis unity." He continued, "Regardless of any correction made later, those original words will stick in the minds of the American people as the most incredible and stupefying statement yet made by a prominent anti-Axis official during the war."

Secretary Hull in his statement said, "Unfortunately the statement of the British Minister for Production is entirely in error as to facts and fails to state the true attitude of the United States. The aid given to Britain and other countries resisting conquest was, according to the wording in the lend-lease act, 'vital to the defense of the United States.'"

Typical Comments

Typical of the press comments is the following from the World-Telegram which reported as follows:

Apparently the British Cabinet member meant his statement as a praise. However, even after his speech was explained, congressmen proved that his excuse was so weak and his first apology so awkward that Hull had to brand it officially. If this were an isolated case, Hull would not be so angry but the United States Government and the people have reason to be particularly sensitive about the British attitude toward Japan and the war in the Pacific.

The Daily Herald correspondent in Washington, Arthur Webb, reported on June 23 as follows:

Here is a list of things which caused indignation to rise in America:

First: Did Prime Minister Churchill tell President Roosevelt that together they could govern the world? Isolationists would be glad to prove that Churchill, when he was still First Lord of the Admiralty, used an American code to make a deal to bring America into the war. So far, all they have to go on are McGovern's allegations and some rather incoherent speculations by the mother of a young American who got seven years for disclosing official secrets. But the question is still a potential political bomb.

Second: Did Churchill mean to imply that the war in Europe would be over in the summer? Most American newspapers thought he did. It is true that they took a phrase from the speech but now they are taking Churchill to task for "loose talk." They are asking whether Churchill just forgot that there are still 300 German divisions yet to be defeated.

Third: "Why and when did the United States enter the war?" It is doubtful whether a century from now an answer will be found.

Storm in a Teacup

The News Chronicle correspondent reported as follows:

The American "rage" at Lyttelton's clumsy expression to the effect that the United States, through her pro-British sentiment "provoked" Japan into attacking her, is regarded here as a storm in a teacup. Americans usually have a bright sense of humor. Yet, they seem to react like a sensitive, neurotic woman to the wrong words of British politicians. And American friend tells me these expressions of late also have a political anti-Roosevelt implication in view of the coming presidential election and that the Democrats are angry with us for presenting an anti-Roosevelt stick to the Republicans.

No doubt, he is right. But, American politics do seem to have a disturbing effect sometimes on Anglo-American relations. It will be a relief when the presidential election is an event of the past.